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ECONOMIC ABSTRACTS

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SEMI-MONTHLY REVIEW OF ABSTRACTS ON ECONOMICS, FINANCE, TRADE, INDUSTRY, FOREIGN AID, MANAGEMENT, MARKETING, LABOUR

MARTINUS NIJHOFF / THE HAGUE / NETHERLANDS

ECONOMIC ABSTRACTS

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0 GENERALITIES

001.891 RESEARCH

001.891(47) 62.001.5(47)
GVISIANI, D.M. Wissenschaft und Forschung in der Ud.S.S.R.; Planung und Vorhersage des wissenschaftlichen und technischen Fortschritts. 10 p. A5 (Oesterreichische Osthefte, Wien, no. 4, Juli, 1970, p. 224).

Die wissenschaftliche und technische Revolution hat die Wissenschaft in direkte Beziehung zur Produktion gebracht. Eine der Schlusselprobleme von heute ist die Ausarbeitung und Durchfuhrung einer Wissenschaftspolitik zur Forderung von Wissenschaft und Technik. Zahl der wissenschaftlichen Institute. Plane fur angewandte Forschung. Unsicherheitsfaktor bei der Grundlagenforschung. Methodische Entwicklung von Modellen bei der Planung, Prognostizierung und Lenkung der wissenschaftlichen Forschung. R 1360

3 SOCIAL SCIENCES

301 SOCIOLOGY

301 : 51
HEINEMANN, K. Ist die Soziologie mathematisierbar. 12 p. A5 (Zeitschrift fur die gesamte Staatswissenschaften, Tubingen, no. 3, 1970, Band 126, p. 484. Lit. opg.).

Der Autor prüft in seinen Ueberlegungen, ob im Objektbereich der Soziologie Strukturen eine Rolle spielen, die den in der Mathematik erforschten Strukturen entsprechen. Lasst sich ein solches Entsprechungsverhaltnis nachweisen, so ist eine notwendige, wenn auch keine hinreichende Bedingung fur die Verwendung der Mathematik im Bereich der Soziologie erfullt. Eine inhaltliche Kennzeichnung der Mathematik und des Objektbereichs der Soziologie. Die Aktiomatisierung zu einer mathematischen Struktur. Der Autor pruft an einem Beispiel, inwieweit es in der Soziologie moglich ist, eine axiomatische Basis fur die Mathematisierung zu gewinnen. (Summary in English). R 1361

330 THEORETICAL ECONOMICS

330.115 ECONOMETRICS. MODELS

See also: R 1367, R 1387, R 1407, R 1413, R 1424, R 1432, R 1438, R 1439, R 1445, R 1462, R 1467

330.115
GOODWIN, R.M. Elementary economics from the higher standpoint. Cambridge, University press, 1970. 199 p. A5. Grafn.

To make available to the non-mathematician some of the advances of modern economic analysis the book uses a geometrical analogy. By study of how two goods and two prices, along with wages and profits, interact to generate a resolution of the economic problem, the nature of the analytic concepts needed to deal with the problems and behaviour of contemporary economies, is clarified. The aim of the book is not to give immediately applicable results but to elucidate the nature of the conceptual apparatus and the reasons for its special structure and some of its limitations and the pitfalls in its use. Chapters. Choice of technique and determination of relative prices. The determination of relative outputs; duality. Distribution and production; labour a factor. Durable goods. Essays in applied economics; input-output. Introduction to dynamic programming. R 1362

330.115 : 338.01
TINTNER, G. Lineare Methoden der Nationalökonomie und die Produktionsperiode von Bohm-Bawerk. 5 p. A4 (Zeitschrift fur Nationalokonomie, Wien, no. 1/2, 1970, p. 1. Lit. opg.).

Die grosse Bedeutung der linearen Methoden in der modernen Wirtschaftstheorie. Die Veroffentlichungen von: Chipman, Fels und Tintner, Morishima, Hicks, und Nikaido. Die Schwierigkeiten, die sich in bezug auf die wirtschaftliche Stabilitat eines linearen Beziehungen gewisse Eigentumlichkeiten aufweisen. Der Autor versucht diese Fragen mit Hilfe eines einfachen zweisektorigen Leontief-Systems zu illustrieren und tentativ diese Ideen mit dem Begriff der Produktionsperiode von Bohm-Bawerk in Verbindung zu bringen. R 1363

330.14 CAPITAL
See also: R 1421, R 1431

330.14 : 330.17 : 60
DUPONT, C. Coefficient d'intensité du capital, structures économiques et "defi americain". 37 p. A5 (Economie appliquee, Paris, nos. 2/3, 1970, p. 245. Bibliogr. Grafn. Tabn.).

Une recherche, non au niveau global formalisé des modèles de croissance ni dans l'optique du coefficient instrument de prevision, mais dans l'analyse comparee (temporelle et spatiale), des coefficients en longue periode. La recherche passe par les etapes successives: une mise au point methodologique; un effort de schematisation relatif a certaines tendances observees dans dans l'evolution des coefficients de capital; une tentative d'explication; et l'exploration de certaines hypotheses formulees a partir de l'approche presentee dans la partie centrale de l'article. R 1364

330.14 : 330.191.6
GIANARIS, N.V. International differences in capital-output ratios. 13 p. A5 (The American economic review, Evanston, no. 3, June, 1970, p. 465. Bibliogr. Grafn. Tabn.).

Examination of the stability of the sectoral incremental capital-output ratios over time and their differences among countries. The author examines the problem of measuring the incremental capital-output ratio and lists the factors affecting it. The author offers the empirical results of the behavior (trend and variability) of the ratio in a number of sectors of several countries. The author deals with the possibility of misallocation of investment even if the ratio is stable, and offers an interpretation of the findings. R 1365

330.172 FREE ECONOMICS

330.172(569.3)
FATTAL, J. Le Liban et le régime libéral. 7 p. A5 (Revue de la Societe d'etudes et d'expansion, Liege, no. 241, mai/juin, 1970, p. 305).

L'un des traits les plus frappants et les plus originaux du Liban, c'est le liberalisme de ses institutions economiques. C'est par quoi se definit fondamentalement l'economie libanaise. La libre entreprise a fait merveille, principalement

dans les services, le tourisme, le transit et les banques. Exemples de pays de libre-echange dans tous les sens de ce terme. R 1366

330.173 CONTROLLED ECONOMICS

330.173 : 330.115 : 351.82
TERNY, G. D'une rationalisation des décisions économiques de l'Etat a la fonction de preference etatique. 50 p. A4 (Analyse et prevision, Paris, nos. 1/2, juillet/aout, 1970, p. 457. Fign. Grafn. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

L'auteur se pose d'abord le problème général de savoir si la maximisation sous contraintes d'une fonction de preference etatique est un schema analytique applicable aux choix de politique economique. Il passe ensuite en revue les principaux travaux effectues dans ce domaine depuis quinze ans. Un instrument de rationalisation de la politique economique: la notion de fonction de preference etatique. Essai d'analyse theorique de la notion de fonction de preference des pouvoirs publics. Bilan des essais de revelation des differentes fonctions de preference des pouvoirs publics. R 1367

330.184.11 CLASSICAL ECONOMICS

330.184.11
O'BRIEN, D.P. J.R. McCulloch a study in classical economics. London, Allen & Unwin, 1970. 452 p. A5. Bibliogr.

The life of J.R. McCulloch. McCulloch and the press. McCulloch as a teacher; - as an author. McCulloch in public life. His economic writings. Development of the theory of value. The theory of money and of banking. The theory and policy of international trade. Public finance. The bases of taxation. Debt creation and policy. Capital and growth. Pauperism and emigration. Wages. Unions. Hours of labour. Agriculture and rent. (Bibliography of publications by McCulloch - 17 p. - and of books and articles by other authors - 16 p. -). R 1368

330.191(-5) DUAL ECONOMY

330.191(-5) : 331.6 : 338.924
AVINASH DISIT. Growth patterns in a dual economy. 6 p. A5 (Oxford economic papers, Oxford, no. 2, July, 1970, p. 229. Graf.

Tab.).

In his article "Surplus agricultural labour and the development of a dual economy" (Oxford economic paper, November, 1967, p. 288; See: O 2555) D.W. Jorgenson has contrasted the implications of the alternative approaches for the patterns of growth in a dual economy. A. shows that the differences Jorgenson points at are, in fact, far less striking. The objective of the article is not one of definding the surplus-labour model as the one true model for a dual economy; but to point out that it is quite capable of holding its own against the neoclassical model, and that the two often yield very similar growth patterns. The two highlight different constraints on growth in a dual economy: the neoclassical approach emphasizes the rate at which agricultural labour can be released for industrial work, while the classical approach concentrates on the scarcity of industrial capital available for the potentially usable labour. R 1369

330.191.4 REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

330.191.4 : 338.92 711.2 : 338.92
LAIRD, W.E., and J.R. Rinehart. Regional development in developing nations. 13 p. A5 (The Developing economies, Tokyo, no. 1, March, 1969, p. 22. Lit. opg.).

Local or regional efforts cannot solve all of the development problems facing a nation. The authors only indicate the potential advantages of increased efforts along these lines. Such activity can make a positive contribution, and this should be recognized to the extent of actively encouraging these efforts may accelerate industrialization by providing new incentives to save and invest. Development may be encouraged by the formation of external economies in the less developed areas. This in turn will promote not only the growth of industry, but its decentralization. R 1370

331 LABOUR. LABOUR ECONOMICS

331(42)
FLUNDER, D.J. The management of human resources (U.K.). 9 p. A5 (Scottish journal of political economy, Edinburgh, no. 2, June, 1970, p. 295).

Some broad assumptions about the social and economic climate that the U.K. can expect in the 1970's. Changes in the utilization of manpower. A consideration of bargaining systems. Status and trade unionism. Some discussion of the feeling of insecurity displayed by wide areas of middle management in British industry. Priorities for management action. Bargaining systems. Effectiveness of work. Communications and consultation. Planning and research. R 1371

331 331(73) 331.2 331.6 331.881(73) 351.83/.84(73)
MORGAN, Ch.A. Labor economics; 3rd. ed. Austin (Texas), Business publ. Inc., 1970. 662 p. A5. Bibliogr. Grafn. Tabn.

In Part I the impacts of industrialization on the nation's labor markets are considered. In Part II the major economic problem areas created or intensified by these impacts are analyzed. In Part III the labor market institutions which typically emerge and develop as a result of attempts to resolve existing problems are reviewed. In Parts III and IV the sundry activities of the labor market institutions are presented, with emphasis on the resulting contractual and legislative compromises which tend to appear. In Part V the role of the major institutions of the labor markets; labor unions, employers' associations, and the government are viewed. (A short bibliography of books and articles at the end of each chapter). R 1372

331.02 : 312 : 338.92
BAIROCH, P. La structure de la population active du Tiers Monde (1900-1970). 11 p. A5 (Revue Tiers-Monde, Paris, no. 38, avril/juin, 1969, p. 393. Tabn.).

On présente des séries relativement homogènes de statistiques portant sur l'évolution à long terme de la structure de la population active du Tiers Monde. L'analyse de ces données est surtout centrée sur la problématique du développement et, notamment celle des possibilités d'absorption par les secteurs industriels des surplus importants de population active rurale résultant de l'inflation démographique. Comparaison de la structure de la population active du Tiers Monde et des pays développés. Evolution 1900-1970 de la structure par branches d'activité de la population active du Tiers Monde. R 1373

331.1 INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

331.1(42) 331.1(73)
GARBARINO, J.W. British and American labor market trends:

a case of convergence. 18 p. A5 (Scottish journal of political economy, Edinburgh, no. 2, June, 1970, p. 319. Lit. opg.).

Although it is probably true that certain features of the U.S. industrial relations system might be both useful and workable in the British context, American experience suggests some skepticism about the necessity for some types of drastic change and doubt about the benefits of others of the reform proposals. Differences in the way the two systems work. The convergence of the two systems. The assumption that the American arrangements are coming under some of the same pressures that already have been experienced in the U.K., and that they may respond in similar ways. R 1374

331.116.3 COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

331.116.3(42)
ROBERTS, B.C., and J.G. Gennard. Trends in plant and company bargaining (U.K.). 20 p. A5 (Scottish journal of political economy, Edinburgh, no. 2, June, 1970, p. 147. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

Examination of the factors making for the development of plant and company bargaining in the U.K. and on the basis of more limited evidence, of the scope and coverage of the agreements that have been reached. The factors responsible for the growth of plant and company bargaining: economic, institutional change and the role of government. The groups of workers covered by plant and company agreements. The contents of agreements. Future trends. The bargaining structure will contain important elements at plant, company and national levels. R 1375

331.155 DISPUTES PROCEDURES

331.155(42)
THOMSON, A.W.J. Disputes procedures (U.K.). 19 p. A5 (Scottish journal of political economy, Edinburgh, no. 2, June, 1970, p. 185. Lit. opg.).

An analysis of the defects of current procedures. The shape of the future. The main trends for procedures in the 1970's might be termed decentralisation and differentiation. The creation of certain public rights raises questions both of the substance of the rights and of the machinery required to effectuate them. Disputes of interest. The procedure for the negotiation of the substantive collective agreement. In predicting the future the most difficult problem is that of private rights, or contract interpretation. The lag between theoretical outcome and actual practice. R 1376

331.2 WAGES
See also: R 1372, R 1423

331.2 : 338.58(42)
REID, G.L. Wages and labour costs (U.K.). 17 p. A5 (Scottish journal of political economy, Edinburgh, no. 2, June, 1970, p. 231. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

Examination of some of the factors which are likely to have an important effect on wages and labour costs in the 1970's. The extent to which past trends give any guide to future performance. Total labour costs. Changes in output and changes in the proportion of time paid for but not worked. A look in more detail at the major influences of the 1970's. The effects of political decisions as to the development of the economy. The possibility of more stable wage costs in the 1970's. R 1377

331.6.063 HIDDEN UNEMPLOYMENT

331.6.063(73)
TAYLOR, J. Hidden unemployment, hoarded labor, and the Phillips' curve (U.S.). 16 p. A5 (Southern economic journal, Chapel Hill, no. 1, July, 1970, p. 1. Grafn. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

The author discusses the definitions and methods of measuring hidden unemployment and hoarded labor, and examines the empirical relationships between these variables in the U.S. economy (1948-1968). Discussion of the role of hidden unemployment and hoarded labor in the determination of the rate of change in wages. The results of a Phillips' curve analysis of the U.S.A. (1948-1968). Examination of the relative significance of three types of unemployment in a wage equation for the U.S.A. R 1378

332 BANKING. CURRENCY. FINANCE

332.1 BANKING. BANKS

332.1(55)
STEPANIAN, R.A. Bankwesen im Iran. 10 p. A5 (Oesterreichi-

sches Bank-Archiv, Wien, no. 7, Juli, 1970, p. 229).

Das Wirtschaftssytem und die wirtschaftliche Daten Irans. Geschichte des Bankwesens. Die Iranische Zentralbank: der Präsident, das Direktorium, der Geld- und Kreditrat, der Kontrolrat fur die Notendeckung und der Staatsinspektor. Die iranischen Bankunternehmungen in offentlichem Besitz. Iranische Privatbanken. Ein Vergleich der Grundungsdaten der Privatkredit unternehmungen. Auslandische Banken. Der auslandische Anteil des Aktienkapitals der Kreditbank von Iran. Ein funktionierbares Gironetz innerhalb der Banken. Die grundung einer Borse. R 1379

332.11 : 332.116.1
STEKLER, L., and R. Piekarz. Reserve asset composition for major central banks. 15 p. A5 (Oxford economic papers, Oxford, no. 2, July, 1970, p. 260. Tabn.).

An attempt to develop and estimate a portfolio type model to explain the allocation between gold and foreign exchange by major central banks. The model and the estimating procedure. Estimates for twelve central banks between 1951 and 1966 of (a) the desired, or permanent, share of gold in reserve assets and the major variables presumed to shape this proportion, and (2) the portfolio adjustments lags in response to transitory changes in reserve assets for these central banks during this period. Some remarks about the significance of these estimates for the problem of developing new international financial arrangements. The regression results indicate that aside from transactions needs, most central banks that aside form transactions needs, most central banks prefer to hold the bulk of their reserves in the form of gold. There is little evidence that they could be induced to voluntarily hold a larger percentage in dollar by higher U.S. interest rates or a lower risk of devaluation loss. R 1380

332.13 : 332.67 : 657.42 : 658.155
JARCHOV, H.J. Der Bankkredit in einer Theorie der "Portfolio Selection". 22 p. A5 (Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv, Kiel, no. 2, 1970, Band 104, p. 189. Graf. Lit. opg.).

Diese Untersuchung dient dem Versuch, die einzelwirtschaftliche Basis des Kreditschopfungsprozesses durch explizite Berucksichtigung einer Zielsetzung zu erweitern. Im vereinfachten Modell werden die Aktiva so kombiniert, dass ein maximaler Ertrag entsteht, eine vorgegebene Risikoschwelle dabei

aber nicht überschritten wird. Im erweiterten Modell wird unter Berucksichtigung der subjektiven Einschatzung von Ertrag und Risiko ein maximaler Nutzen angestrebt. Der Entscheidungsvorgang wird zunachst durch eine algebraische Analyse prazisiert und dann in seinen Grundzugen mit einer geometrischen Darstellung illustriert. (Summary in English, resume en francais, resumen en espanol, riassunto italiano).
R 1381

332.13 : 332.67 : 658.155
MELNIK, A. Short-run determinants of commercial bank investment portfolios: an empirical analysis. 11 p. A5 (Journal of finance, Worcester, no. 3, June, 1970, p. 639. Bibliogr. Tabn.).

Examination of the empirical estimates of the parameters of a simple model of banks' asset choice. The model focuses attention on short-run changes in the composition of the investment portfolio. Specifically it is argued that the demand for liquid assets is a function of asset size, interest rates and deposit instability. The author tries to estimate the sensitivity of liquid asset changes in bank portfolio to changes in these exogenous variables. R 1382

332.2 PERSONAL SAVING

332.2 : 338.92(5) 332.2 : 338.92
GUPTA, K.L. Personal saving in developing nations; further evidence. 7 p. A5 (The Economic record, Melbourne, no. 114, June, 1970, p. 243. Tabn.).

In "Economic Record", no. 106, June, 1968, p. 194; See: P 2645, J.G. Williamson examined the role of personal income, personal disposable income, functional distribution of income, permanent and transitory income, real interest rates, and prices and price expectations, in determining personal saving in selected Asian countries. A. reports some new findings, including results for those variables not included in Williamson's study. It is shown that many of the factors found insignificant by Williamson are quite significant. Simple Keynesian functions. Role of functional distribution of income. Role of permanent and transitory income. Effect of prices and price expectations. Effects of interest rates.
R 1383

332.4 MONEY AND MONETARY POLICY
See also: R 1441

332.4.001.7 : 332.815 : 339.32
GIBSON, W.E. The lag in the effect of monetary policy on income and interest rates. 13 p. A5 (Quarterly journal of economics, Cambridge (Mass.), no. 2, May, 1970, p. 288. Tabn.).

The effects of changes in monetary policy on interest rates and on national income are closely related. Evidence on the effects of monetary change on interest rates can be used not only to interpret changes in money market conditions but also to help determine the lag in the effect of monetary policy on income. Monetary changes, interest rate and national income. Liquidity, income, and price-expectations effects. Analysis of these effects. Lag in effect of monetary policy. The interest rate movements which appear in response to monetary change can be used in two important ways to indicate the timing of the effect of monetary policy. Measurement effects of monetary policy. Relation between interest rates and current and past rates of change of money. Conclusions about the effect of monetary policy changes on income and interest rates. Changes in the rate of monetary change have an immediate and significant negative effect on market interest rates. Following this negative effect, however, adjustments in the rate of income increase soon begin to exert pressure to return interest rates to their former levels. Depending on the exact measures of money and interest rates, rates return to their original levels three to nine months after the rate of monetary increase was changes. R 1384

332.402.2 : 159.9
DARBY, M.R. Allais' restatement of the quantity theory: comment. 13 p. A5 (The American economic review, Evanston, no. 3, June, 1970, p. 444. Bibliogr. Tabn.).

In a recent article, M. Allais proposed a model of the demand for money based on "the psychological rate of expansion". (M. Allais: " A restatement of the quantity theory of money" in "The American economic review", no. 5, December, 1966, p. 1223; See: N 2445). Examination of some arithmetic implications that appear implausible. Allais restatement of the quantity theory: reply. Allais' theory allows no interpretation in the framework of Cagan's expectation coefficient theory. The function of the demand for money is stable from one country to another and from one period to another. A new formulation of Allais' theory. The new formulation of monetary demand. R 1385

332.402.237(436)
FUERST, E., F. Schebeck und J. Schulz. Die Geldnachfrage in Oesterreich. 31 p. A5 (Zeitschrift fur Nationalokonomie, Wien, no. 1/2, 1970, p. 159. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

Der Autor versucht die Bestimmungsgründe der Geldnachfrage in Oesterreich aufgrund verschiedener Hypothesen der Theorie mit statistischen Methoden quantitativ zu erfassen. Dabei werden Geldbegriffe verschiedenen Umfanges und deren Komponenten untersucht. Geldtheorie und Theorie der Geldnachfrage. Die klassische Theorie oder die Quantitatstheorie des Geldes. Die Keynessche Geldtheorie. Die moderne Quantitatstheorie. Die empirische Ueberprufung der Geldnachfragehypothesen. Schatzmethode. Die klassische Geldnachfragehypothese. Die Keynesschen Geldnachfragehypothesen. Die Nachfrage nach Bargeld und Giralgeld. Die Hypothesen der modernen Quantitatstheorie. Die Ergebnisse der empirischen Analyse der Geldnachfrage im Lichte der Geld- und Fiskalpolitik. (Summary in English). R 1386

332.402.237.2 : 330.115 332.402.237.2 : 338.972.014
339.233 : 330.115
SLEEMAN, A.G. Formal analogies between the elementary income determination and credit creation models. 9 p. A5 (Oxford economic papers, Oxford, no. 2, July, 1970, p. 220. Graf. Tab.).

The standard expositions of the elementary income determination and credit creation models fail to emphasize that, from the point of view of their qualitative comparative static predictions, the two models are mathematically equivalent. A. attempts to make good this mission, and, as a by-product, shows that there exists a "balanced credit creation multiplier" which is the formal analogue of the "balanced budget multiplier". The first section describes a simple credit creation model which might, for pedagogic purposes, be regarded as a rough first approximation to British conditions. The second section outlines the standard income determination model, demonstrates that the two models are in some respects mathematically equivalent, argues that this equivalence derives from the fact that both systems are characteristized by a particular type of feed-back, and uses the equivalence property to derive the "balanced credit creation multiplier". R 1387

332.453 INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE. INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS
See also : R 1401

332.453 : 332.577.2
BAERTSCHI, W. Zur politischen Oekonomie des Währungssystems der westlichen Welt. 62 p. A5 (Konjunkturpolitik, Berlin, nos. 1 +2/3, 1970, pp. 17 + 109. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

Zur Genesis des internationalen Währungssystems: das Bretton Woods-Abkommen. Die politisch-ökonomische Konstellation. Die Währungsplane. Die Konstituierung des I.M.F. Die Implikationen des Systems oder seine langfristige Funktionsunfähigkeit. Die Zahlungsbilanzkonformitätskondition. Die Wahrungsreserven. Das "fundamentale Ungleichgewicht". Die Verteidigung des Systems mittels Kaschierung der Problematik. Die institutionalisierten systemendogenen Stabilisatoren. Die I.M.F.-Politik. Die institutionalisierten system-exogenen Stabilisatoren. Die allgemeinen Kreditvereinbarungen. Die bilateralen Retransfers. Der Goldpool und der gespaltene Goldpreis. Der nichtinstitutionalisierte Stabilisator (und Destabilisator): Der Euro-dollarmarkt. Die Sonderziehungsrechte oder die Perpetuierung der Kaschierung. (Summary in English).
R 1388

332.453(4 : 73) 332.6(4)
RIBET, C. DE. Place financiere multicephale et monnaie europeenne: de l'euro-devise a l'unite de compte. 32 p. A5 (Economie appliquee, Paris, nos. 2/3, 1970, p. 385. Fig.).

L'achemipement nécessaire vers un marché européen de capitaux et l'echec des palliatifs empiriques. Les realisations empiriques et le developpement du marche de l'euro-dollar. Le developpement inattendu des euro-marches. Les mouvements pervers de capitaux et les limites imposées aux politiques conjoncturelles. L'euro-dollar, vehicle de desequilibres et de domination. Le développement d'un marché financier europeen et la place multicephale. Le marche integre a pole financier dominant: tentives et limites. Les modes inedits de concertation et l'unite de compte.
R 1389

332.453.1 EXCHANGE RATES

332.453.1 : 337.9 332.453.1 : 338.972.3 332.573(71)
FESTE oder flexible Wechselkurse: Thesen und Gegenthesen

(Kanada). 36 p. A5 (Konjunkturpolitik, Berlin, no. 2/3, 1970, p. 73. Grafn. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

Ergebnisse einer Diskussion. Die Vor- und Nachteile der Systeme fester und flexibler Wechselkurse fur konjunkturpolitische Autonomie und fur die wirtschaftliche Integration. Thesen und Gegenschaftliche Integration. Thesen und Gegenthesen zur Frage konjunkturpolitischer Autonomie bei flexiblen Wechselkursen. System flexibler Wechselkurse mit und ohne Notenbankintervention. Systme limitiert flexibler Wechselkurse (crawling peg). Der Einfluss der Spekulation. Thesen und Gegenthesen zur Frage der integrationsfordernden oder hemmenden Wirkung flexibler und fester Wechselkurse. Das Kanadische Experiment flexibler Wechselkurse. Die Beurteilung der Thesen und Gegenthesen zur Frage konjunkturpolitischer Autonomie am Beispiel Kanadas. Die kanadisch-amerikanischen Wirtschaftsbeziehungen. (Summary in English). R 1390

332.453.4 FOREIGN CREDITS, INVESTMENTS, LOANS
See also: R 1455

332.453.4(540)
FOREIGN business investments in India. 10 p. A4 (Monthly commentary on Indian economic conditions, New Delhi, no. 11, June/July, 1970, p. 21. Tabn.).

Sharp decline in the number of foreign collaboration agreements approved in 1968 and 1969. Attractions for foreign capital. The influence of political developments. Countrywise distribution on foreign collaboration agreements 1969. The major area of participation that foreign private capital may seek in future is that of intermediate technology. Distribution of foreign collaboration agreements by industry, 1969. Net inflow of investments. R 1391

332.453.4(42) 332.453.2(42)
CONAN, A.R. Britain as creditor. 11 p. A5 (National Westminster bank. Quarterly review, August, 1970, p. 2. Tabn.).

One feature of the post-war debate on sterling has been the failure to elucidate the basic issues. Britain has increasingly become indebted to other countries. The capital account approach. Overseas assets and liabilities of the U.K. Long-term investment is predominant. The record for the sterling balances came under criticism. Government's external debt. Developments 1964-1968. The need to borrow from abroad. The devaluation of sterling. Re-

cent developments. Advantages of creditor status. Claims which must be rejected. R 1392

332.453.4 : 338.92
STREETEN, P. Obstacles to private foreign investment in less developed countries. 9 p. A4 (Columbia journal of world business, New York, no. 3, May/June, 1970, p. 31. Lit. opg.).

The role of private overseas investment in the less developed countries is examined in the light of fundamental changes in the world economy. Private overseas investment (P.O.I.) has played a smaller part in the transfer of resources to underdeveloped countries than official aid. Total employment of all resources. The effect of P.O.I. on the balance of payments. The merits of P.O.I. Pressure for local participation. Various forms of joint firms. R 1393

332.453.4 : 338.92(485)
ERSMAN, S., and T. Gardlund. In Sweden, investment abroad is a moral issue. 7 p. A4 (Columbia journal of world business, New York, no. 1, January/Februar, 1970, p. 26. Tabn.).

Swedish private investment abroad is primarily a response under tight government control to changing market conditions. Total net capital flow to developing countries. Geographic distribution of Swedish manufacturing subsidiaries. Restrictive currency regulations. The Swedish contribution to the L.A.M.C.O. (Liberian-American-Swedish Minerels Company). The policy program for developing countries. R 1394

332.453.4 : 338.92(73)
HYSON, C.D., and D.R. Weigel. Investment in the L.D.C.'s: the unresolved debate (U.S.). 9 p. A4 (Columbia journal of world business, New York, no. 1, January/February, 1970, p. 33. Bibliogr. Tab.).

Disappointed by the results of the "development decade", the world appears to be in the process of formulating policies that will put increasing emphasis on private investment in the L.D.C.'s. The basic purpose of the U.S. foreign assistance program. Benefits from the investment. Primary-product industries. Book value of U.S. private direct investments in L.D.C.'s. The application of neo-classical investment theory. Policy characteristics. Policy effects. The long-term balance-

of-payments effects of foreign direct investment. R 1395

332.453.4 : 343.359(435.9) 332.453.4 : 343.359(436.48)
332.453.4 : 343.359(729)
OFF-SHORE investment centres: a survey by E. Palamountain, J. Chown, J.H. Bradley a.o. 29 p. A5 (The Banker, London, no. 534, August, 1970, p. 851. Tab.).

E. Palamountain. Thought on offshore funds. A consideration why offshore funds exist. J. Chown. Some legal aspects of tax havens. Examination of some of the legal principles underlying tax haven operations as well as some recent changes in the rules. J.H. Bradley. Banking in the Commonwealth Carribean. The author sets out the commercial banking structure in the Commonwealth Carribean and analyses the banks' operations. The main banks registered or otherwise authorized to operate in each territory. N. Willatt. Luxembourg and Liechtenstein as tax havens. The particular characteristics attractive to international capital of Luxembourg and Liechtenstein. R 1396

332.571.2 INFLATION

332.571.2
KLEINDIENST, G. Wirkungsweise der importierten Inflation. 6 p. A4 (Schweizerische Gesellschaft fur Konjunkturforschung. Berichte der Konjunkturforschungsstelle Schweiz, Zurich, no. 7, Juli, 1970, p. 11).

Dieser Aufsatz bringt nach einigen Bemerkungen über die Entwicklung des Weltwahrungssystems eine fast ausschliesslich theoretische Darstellung und Erorterung der "importierten Inflation". Was heisst importierte Inflation. Das internationale Wahrungssystem. Zwei Theorien uber die importierte Inflation. Die liquiditatstheoretische Erklarung. Gliederung der Zahlungsbilanz. Der internationale Preiszusammenhang. Zur Lastenverteilung im Anpassungsprozess. Konjunktur- und Zahlungsbilanzpolitik. R 1397

332.571.2 : 338.53 332.571.2 : 338.53(42)
HOLLOWOOD, B. Price control - or catastrophe. 11 p. A5 (National West minster bank. Quarterly review, London, August, 1970, p. 22).

Britain and the rest of the Western world is experiencing cost-

push or wage inflation on a scale that puts all previous increases in the shade. A workable plan to control the wage race. The author sees no possibility of the unions ever accepting statutory control of wages, and fears that the quest for an alternative to catastrophe runaway inflation may lead Britain and the West generally towards some evil totalitarian system of government. Reasons for the wages problem. Underlying motivation of self-interest. Statutory control of wages. Control of prices necessary. Operation of price control. R 1398

332.63 BONDS. SECURITIES. DEBENTURES

332.63 : 332.67
WIRTH, W. Quantitative Wertschriftenanalyse und Portefeuille-Optimierung. 21 p. A5 (Die Unternehmung, Bern, no. 1, 1970, p. 14. Afb. Grafn. Tabn.).

Die Wertschriftenanalyse, die Festlegung des Anlegezieles und die Portefeuille-Optimierung sind drei Teilprobleme, welche sich bei Kapitalanlagen in Wertschriften stellen. Es wird dargelegt, welche Methoden bei der Losung dieser Problemen angewendet werden konnen und in welchem Umfang sich dabei die elektronische Datenverarbeitung einsetzen lasst. Ferner werden die Moglichkeiten und Grenzen der Anwendung moderner Verfahren unter den konkreten schweizerischen (europaischen) Verhaltnissen diskutiert. R 1399

332.67 CAPITAL INVESTMENT
See also: R 1381, R 1382, R 1399

332.67 : 658.15 : 351.712
ARROW, K.J., and R.C. Lind. Uncertainty and the evaluation of public investment decisions. 15 p. A5 (The American economic review, Evanston, no. 3, June, 1970, p. 364. Bibliogr.).

Examination of the problem of uncertainty, using the state-preference approach to market behavior. It demonstrates that if the returns from any particular investment are independent of other components of national income, then the present value of this investment equals the sum of expented returns discounted by a rate appropriate for investment yielding certain returns. Many of the risks associated with public investment are borne by private individuals, and in such cases it is appropriate to discount for risk as would there individuals. Development of a method of

evaluating public investment decisions that calls for different rates of discount applied to different classes of benefits and costs. R 1400

332.7 CREDIT

332.7 : 332.1(100) : 332.453(430.1)
VELDER, P. Die Weltbank als Darlehensnehmer der Realkreditinstitute (Westdeutschland). 6 p. A4 (Zeitschrift fur das gesamte Kreditwesen, Frankfurt a/M., no. 17, September, 1970, Beilage).

Der Verband privater Hypothekenbanken e.V. hat in seinem Bericht uber das Geschaftsjahr 1968 dem Zugang zu Geschaftsbeziehungen mit der Weltbank gefordert. Der Bundesminister der Justiz hat jedoch einen Antrag des Verbandes, die Weltbank den inlandischen Korperschaften und Anstalten des offentlichen Recht durch Rechtsverordnung gleichzustellen, mit der Begrundung abgelehnt, die Weltbank sei keine zwischenstaatliche Einrichtung mit Hoheitsrechten. Ist diese Auffassung berechtigt. Der Begriff der Hoheitsrechte. Die zwischenstaatliche Einrichtung mit Hoheitsrechten. Die Weltbank, Einrichtung mit Hoheitsrechten. Die B.R.D. als Mitglied der Weltbank. R 1401

332.7(436) 334.2(436) 347.743(436)
KLAUHS, H. Die Neuordnung des Kreditwesens in Oesterreich und die Kreditgenossenschaften. 20 p. A5 (Zeitschrift fur das gesamte Genossenschaftswesen, Gottingen, no. 2, 1970, 2. Q., p. 145. Lit. opg.).

Das Kreditwesengesetz berucksichtigt die Organisationsprinzipien der Kreditgenossenschaften und ermoglicht eine Weiterentwicklung des osterreichischen Kreditwesens auf der Basis bewahrter und eingespielter Regeln. Die Freigabe der Zweigstellengrundung. Die ubrigen Kreditgesetze betreffen die Kreditgenossenschaften nur indirekt, so vor allem die Nationalbankgesetz-Novelle. Eine Erhohung des Rahmens der bei der Oesterreichischen Nationalbank zu haltenden Mindestreserven. Das Sparkassen in Richtung zur "Universalbank" dar. Es musste im Zusammenhang mit den Kreditgesetzen die Frage der Beteuerung der Kreditinstitute, der Mundelsicherheit, sowie bestimmter geschaftlicher Hinweise der Kreditgenossenschaften in objektiver Weise gelost werden. R 1402

332.815 FLEXIBLE INTEREST RATES
See also: R 1384

332.815
EINZIG, P. Flexible interest rates. 9 p. A5 (National Westminster bank. Quarterly review, London, August, 1970, p. 13).

Examination of a system under which interest on a medium-term loan is not paid at a rate fixed in advance over its entire duration but at a flexible rate subject to modifications at fixed intervales and determined under rules laid down in the contract. Institutional changes in the sphere of international finance. The public issue by E.N.E.L. Demand for forward facilities in Euro-dollars. Safeguards of lenders' interests. Interest rates unpredictable. Attitudes of lenders and borrowers. Arbitrary influences undesirable. Euro-dollar rates not suitable. Advantages of inter-bank sterling rate. R 1403

333 LAND AND PROPERTY. REAL ESTATE
See also: R 1439

333 : 338.972
NICHOLS, D.A. Land and economic growth. 9 p. A5 (The American economic review, Evanston, no. 2, June, 1970, p. 332. Bibliogr. Grafn.).

Saving and investment functions are modified due to the existence of land and these modifications yield some interesting results concerning the rate of capital accumulation: first, the maximum consumption path is unattainable; and second, the rate of capital accumulation depends negatively on both the equilibrium rate of growth and the relative share of land in national income. The quantitative effect of rents and growth rates on capital accumulation. Analysis of the stability of the model under alternative assumptions concerning the formation of expectations about the price of land. Discussion of alternative assumptions about technical progress. R 1404

333.013.6 LAND REFORM

333.013.6(72) 338.924(72)
FLORES, E. From land reform to industrial revolution: the Mexican case. 14 p. A4 (The Developing economies, Tokyo, no. 1, March, 1969, p. 82. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

Among Latin American countries Mexico is the sole country

self-sufficient in food or, more accurately, who exports her agricultural surpluses. The historical key to this secret, and further to the secret of her industrial growth, may be found in the role played by the Land Reform. The author reviews Mexico's development after the Mexican Revolution and clarifies the process form Land Reform to Indusrial Revolution. The new agricultural structure. The expansion of acreage by irrigation and new roads. Domestic price supports. Productivity and extension. Population shifts: agriculture, industry, and urban relationships. R 1405

333.32 HOUSING PROBLEMS

333.32(73)
SMITH, W.F. Housing; the social and economic elements. Berkeley and Los Angeles, University of California press, 1970. 511 p. A5. Bibliogr. Grafn. Tabn. (California studies in urbanization and environmental design).

This book, designed as a text for the emerging field of urban studies, considers the many institutions which make up the housing sector: the legal, social, financial, and technical conditions which combine to determine the kind of housing a family may enjoy. The book is full of illumination of basic economic concepts, such as the nature of price and the function of laws of property and contract in creating housing markets, the nature of land speculation, economic base, and the investment multiplier. The nature of housing. The process of providing housing. The equilibrium size of the housing sector. The optimum size of the housing sector. Entrepreneurial behavior in the housing sector. Optimum characteristics of the housing stock. Administration of the housing sector. Examination of housing problems in urban areas of the United States today. R 1406

333.322.6 HOUSING AND MORTGAGE MARKETS

333.322.6 : 330.115(71) 332.72 : 330. 115(71)
SMITH, L.B. Housing and mortgage markets in Canada; publ. by the Bank of Canada; Publications committee. Ottawa, 1970. 110 p. A4. Bibliogr. Grafn. Tabn. (Bank of Canada staff research studies, no. 6).

The author attempts to analyze the structure of, and the forces operating on, housing and mortgage markets in Canada. Mort-

gage investment behaviour of the major financial institutions engaged in the mortgage market and determinants of the inflows of funds into these institutions are examined in some detail. The general structure of the model. The housing and mortgage sectors of the Bank of Canada model. The mortgage sector of the model extended. A disaggregated housing market model. Functional relationships and estimated equations. Simulation of housing and extended housing models. (Bibliography - 6 p. - of books and articles). R 1407

334 CO-OPERATION. CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

334(728.1)
SCHNEIDER, H. Genossenschaftswesen in Guatemala. 13 p. A5 (Zeitschrift fur das gesamte Genossenschaftswesen, Gottingen, no. 2, 1970, 2. Q., p. 165. Lit. opg.).

Die Genossenschaftsbewegung in Guatemala befindet sich erst im Aufbau. Die geschichtliche Entwicklung. Allgemeine Entwicklungsbedingungen und charakteristika. Mit der Genosssenschaftsforderung beschaftigte Stellen. Gesamtubersicht uber die Genossenschaftssparten in Guatemala. Landwirtschaftliche Genossenschaften unter dem Landwirtschaftsministerium. Das "INTA-System" (Instituto Nacional de Transformacion Agraria). Der FYDEP (Empresa Nacional de Fomento y Desarollo Econonmico del Peten). Spar- und Kreditgenossenschaften. Wohnungsbaugenossenschaften. R 1408

336 PUBLIC FINANCE

336(44)
COULBOIS, P. Les finances publiques de la France de 1967 à 1970. 13 p. A5 (Finanz-archiv, Tubingen, no. 2, juin, 1970, p. 273. Tabn.).

La période 1967-1970 à été pour l'économie francaise très complexe. Plan du stabilisation. Une inflation par les couts. Evolution de la production et des depenses publiques. Un renforcement des tensions inflationistes. Les depenses publiques. La repartition des depenses budgetaires par nature. La classification des depenses publiques par fonctions. Le budget de 1967-1970. Les recettes publiques. Recettes du budget general. De nouvelles mesures fiscales. L'evolution des charges et des resources du Trésor de 1966 au aout 1969. Les charges et les resources du Tresor. La dette publique. La dette exterieure et

intérieure. R 140

336(72) 330.172(72) 330.172 : 338.58
HAVEMAN, R.H. The economics of the public sector. New York London, Wiley, 1970. 225 p. A5. Grafn. Tabn. (Introduction to economics series).

The author examines the basis for and process of collective choice, emphasizing considerations of efficiency and equity in government decision making. Study of the choices and choice processes is true "political economics". The public sector and the private. Structure and performance of the market system. The market system and the public interest. Market failure and the need for collective action. The principle of maximum social gain. The economic effects of public decisions. Social gains and costs. The federal budget, construction and structure. Impact of the federal tax system on efficiency, equity, stability. Public expenditure. Burden and impact of the public debt. Negative incom taxation. Tax credits. National priorities and military spending. R 141

336 : 352(436) .. 336 : 352 336 : 353(436) 336 : 353
BOES, D. Eine ökonomische Theorie des vertikalen Finanzausgleichs, dargestellt am österreichischen Beispiel. 60 p. A5 (Zeitschrift fur Nationalokonomie, Wien, no. 1/2, 1970, p. 65. Afbn. Grafn. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

Die ökonomische Darstellung des vertikalen Finanzausgleichs muss die Gesamtaufteilung der den Gebietskorperschaftsgruppen zur endgultigen Verfugung zustehenden finanziellen Mittel betrachten. Der Autor untersucht daher diese Gesamtaufteilung, den aggregierten Finanzausgleich. Begriffsbestimmungen und Regelungen in Oesterreich. Bestimmungsgrunde des vertikalen Finanzausgleichs. Das Optimierungsproblem zur Bestimmungs des optimalen vertikalen Finanzausgleichs. Qualitative Losung des Finanzausgleichs. Optimierungsproblems. Zur empirischen Losung des Finanzausgleichs-Optimierungsproblem. Zur empirischen Losung des Nichtnullsummenfalls. R 141

336.001.7 BUDGET POLICIES

336.001.7 : 338.97(430.1)
SNYDER, W.W. Measuring the effects of German budget policies

1955-65. 23 p. A5 (Weltwirtschaftlichen Archiv, Kiel, no. 2, 1970, Band 104, p. 302. Grafn. Tabn.).

Measurement of the effects of various types of budget changes and an evaluation of their impact on the achievement of economic stability and balanced growth during the eleven year period from 1955 through 1965. The author provides disaggregated data about the relative importance of various types of budget changes and assesses the degree to which their overall impact enhanced the achievement of a high level of economic stability and growth during the late 1950's and early 1960's. R 1412

336.2 TAXES. FISCAL POLICY
See also: R 1450

336.22 : 330.115
HOW should taxable uses be taxed. 18 p. A5 (The American economic review, Evanston, no. 3, June, 1970, p. 284. Grafn. Lit. opg.).

A.P. Lerner. On optimal taxes with an untaxable sector. Some uses of resources, like leisure or undeclared mutual services, are untaxable, and it will not do to tax only some of the outputs proportionately. Maintain the proportionality of price to marginal cost by having a uniform tax rate on all used of resources by means of an ad valorem tax on all final output. Equalize the tax elasticities. A.K. Dixit. On the optimum structure of commodity taxes. The author intends to provide a concise algebraic treatment of the problem of optimum commodity taxation, taking explicit account of the possibility that some commodities may be untaxable. The author supposes that the government wishes to raise a fixed amount of revenue rather than to command a fixed bundle of commodities. R 1413

336.223(42)
STEPHENSON, P. Problems and political implications for the United Kingdom of introducing the E.E.C. value added tax. 20 p. A5 (Journal of common market studies, Oxford, no. 4, June, 1970, p. 305).

In the political controversy within Britain about her application to join the European Economic Community, the most important single factor in that section of public opinion that is adverse, is the fear of significant increases in the cost of living. And in

this fear, worries about the effect of the value added tax play a significant part. How the value added tax works. The application of the E.E.C.-value added tax in Britain. The value added tax in the E.E.C. The V.A.T. debate in the United Kingdom. Taxation and public expenditure: the United Kingdom and the E.E.C. The politics of V.A.T. in the enlargement negotiation and in the future. R 1414

336.223(493)
GOFFIN, R. An account of T.V.A. in Belgium (Value Added Tax-V.A.T.). 16 p. A5 (Bulletin for international fiscal documentation, Amsterdam, no. 7/8/9, July/August/September, 1970, p. 315. Lit. opg.).

Examination of the essentials of the economic and judicial revolution which the establishment in Belgium of a system of value added tax represents. The author describes the general economic aspects of the reform, with particular reference to the hopes it raises of industrial and commercial expansion. Examination of the legal aspect of the T.V.A. system in Belgium. The essential characteristics of the Belgian formula and certain original features which distinguish it from other known systems. (Auch deutscher Text, egalement texte francais). R 1415

336.241.4
ERTRAGSTEUERSÄTZE, für Kapitalgesellschaften. 17 p. A4 (Europaische Steuer-Zeitung, Deventer, no. 40, Juni/Juli, 1970, p. 60).

Uebersicht der Sätze der Steuern, die die 164 alphabetische geordneten einzelnen Lander vom Gewinn der Gesellschaften erheben. Wird die Steuer aufgrund verschiedener Prozentsatze erhoben, so werden dazu entsprechend Einzelheiten angefuhrt. Steuern und (ortliche) Erganzungsabgaben, die von Gewinn der Gesellschaft von oder fur Provinzen, Gemeinden, usw. erhoben werden, sind berucksichtigt, sofern sie mehr als einen nur unbedeutenden Teil der Steuerbelastung ausmachen. (Deutscher, englischer und franzosischer Text). R 1416

337 PROTECTION AND FREE TRADE

337.9 ECONOMIC INTEGRATION
See also: R 1390

337.9(4-11)
WEITKUS, O. Die wirtschaftliche und wissenschaftlich-technische Zusammenarbeit der sozialistischen Länder; ihre Entwicklung und ihre Formen. 13 p. A4 (Sozialistische Aussenwirtschaft, Berlin, nos. 5 + 6, 1970, pp. 1 + 8).

Ausgehend von der historischen Rolle des sozialistischen Weltsystems in der Epoche des weltweiten Uebergangs vom Kapitalismus zum Sozialismus wurden auf der internationalen Beratung der kommunistischen und Arbeiterparteien wesentliche Ausgaben der sozialistischen Staaten auf dem Gebiet der wirtschaftlichen und wissenschaftlich-technischen Zusammenarbeit formuliert. Gleiches Ziel und objektiv gleiche Interessen. Grundprinzipien der sozialistischen internationalen Arbeitsteilung. Hauptformen der wirtschaftlichen und wissenschaftlich-technischen Zusammenarbeit und ihre Entwicklung. Koordinierung der Volkswirtschaftspläne. Zusammenarbeit in Wissenschaft und Technik. Die Spezialisierung und Kooperation der Produktion. Die internationale Wirtschaftsintegration sozialistischer Staaten als höhere Form der Zusammenarbeit. R 1417

338 ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

338 : 62 INDUSTRY. INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION
See also: R 1460

338 : 62(430.1) 338 : 62(430.2)
GREGORY, P.R. Normal comparisons of industrial structures in East and West Germany. 8 p. A5 (Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv, Kiel, no. 2, 1970, Band 104, p. 325. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

Direct comparisons of East and West German industrial structures fail to reveal significant differences. On the other hand, comparisons of actual East and West German industrial structures with their normal counterparts indicate important structural differences, especially in the light and heavy manufactures output mix. It is argued that these differences reflect institutional differences (free enterprise capitalism and centrally planned socialism) insofar as they are not explained by differences in trade utilization. R 1418

338 : 63 AGRICULTURE. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION
See also: R 1434

338 : 63 : : 338.01 : 338.92 : 338.924
YUJIRO HAYAMI. Industrialization and agricultural productivity: an international comparative study. 19 p. A5 (The Developing economies, Tokyo, no. 1, March, 1969, p. 3. Grafn. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

The paper is based on the observation that agricultural productivity in less developed countries whose comparative advantage seems to lie in agriculture, is growing slowly relative to agriculture in developed countries. In order to explain this phenomenon, the author has established a hypothesis that industrialization promotes agricultural development by improving the conditions of supply of modern inputs to agriculture. This hypothesis is tested on international comparisons and the analysis of Japanese experience. International comparison of agricultural productivities 1957-1962, and of the inputs of fertilizer and machinery relative to the endowments of land and labor. Estimates of equation specified as the Cobb-Douglas form and the Log-linear forms on cross-country data. R 1419

338 : 63 : 338.984(666.8) 338 : 63 : 338.984(667)
MIRACLE, M.P. The smallholder in agricultural policy and planning: Ghana and the Ivory Coast, 1960 to 1966. 12 p. A5 (The Journal of developing areas, Macomb (Ill.), no. 3, April, 1970, p. 321. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

A report on two neighbouring West African countries that in some respects have had radically different - but in other ways remarkably similar - agricultural planning. The author questions the adequacy of the current approaches to agricultural planning in countries like these. An approach that builds on the decision making experience and decision-making environments of smallholders. Approaches to agricultural development. Major problems in agricultural planning in Africa. A proposal for better planning. R 1420

338.01 THEORY OF PRODUCTION
See also: R 1363, R 1419, R 1424, R 1447, R 1448

338.01 : 330.14
AMIT BHADURI. A physical analogue of the reswitching problem. 8 p. A5 (Oxford economic papers, Oxford, no. 2, July, 1970,

p. 148).

The possibility of multiple-switching of techniques at alternative rates of profit. Under competitive conditions, the same method of production may turn out to be eligible both at a relatively "high" and a "low" rate of profit, while dominated by other methods of production for the interim values of the rate of profit. Presentation of a line of reasoning which emphasizes the "physical" rather than the "valuation" aspect of the reswitching problem. Establishing the link between there two aspects. The argument is developed in terms of an exceedingly simple model retaining only the essential features that are important for the specific problem in hand. Relazation of some of the restrictive assumptions and its bearing on the reswitching problem. R 1421

338.01 : 338.93
FURUBOTN, E.G. Choice of the optimum input combinationin situations involving risk. 18 p. A5 (Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv, Kiel, no. 2, 1970, Band 104, p. 239. Lit. opg.).

An input used in a produktive process can show qualitative differences from one unit to the next and can turn out to be far less effective than originally anticipated. An attempt is made to relate the analysis of choices involving risk to the elementary theory of the firm. Variations in input quality and the production function. The determination of the expected product. Expected product and the strategy of the firm. Equilibrium of the firm and quality control. (Deutsche Zusammenfassung, resume en francais, resumen en espanol, riassunto italiano).
R 1422

338.011 PRODUCTIVITY

338.011(430.1) 338.011(52) 331.2(430.1) 331.2(52)
331.83(430.1) 331.83(52) 368.4(430.1) 368.4(52)
HACKSTEIN, R. Vergleiche zwischen Japan und Deutschland über Produktivitat, Lohne, Lohnstrukturen und betriebliche Sozialleistungen. 13 p. A4 (Fortschrittliche Betriebsfuhrung arbeitswissenschaftlicher Auslandsdienst, Darmstadt, no. 1/2, Juli, 1970, p. 29. Grafn. Tabn.).

Die japanischen Wirtschaftserfolge beruhen auf einer Arbeits- und Sozialstruktur, die sich von westlichen Formen teilweise recht betrachtlich unterschiedet, fur Japan jedoch typisch ist, die Japaner im allgemeinen befriedigt und sich insgesamt aus-

sert positiv auf Leistung und Erfolg auswirkt. Entwicklung der Produktivitat und des Lohnes. Lohne und Lohnstrukturen. Sozialleistungen; diese sind in Japan bedeutend niedriger als in Deutschland.
R 1423

338.011.13 : 338.01 : 330.115
SHEPHARD, R.W. Proof of the law of diminishing returns. 28 p. A5 (Zeitschrift fur Nationalokonomie, Wien, no. 1/2, 1970, p. 7. Grafn. Lit. opg.).

Based on a general mathematical model of a technology, implying certain properties for the production functions, weak and strong forms of a physical law of diminishing returns are derived. It is shown that the classical forms of this law hold if the technology is homogeneous (degree one) and the production possibility sets of the technology are strictly convex, but the latter property violates an essential property of a technology, namely that these sets have bounded efficient subsets. The Cobb-Douglas and C.E.S. production functions and restricted laws of diminishing returns.
R 1424

338.58 COSTS
See also: R 1377, R 1410, R 1454

338.58 : 656.342 : 711.4(430.1)
HESSE, H., und V. Arnold. Nutzen-Kosten-Analyse für städtische Verkehrsprojekte - dargestellt am Beispiel der Unterpflasterstrassenbahn in Hannover. 38 p. A5 (Kyklos, Basle, no. 3, 1970, p. 520. Grafn. Lit. opg. Tab.).

Die Ergebnisse einer Nutzen-Kosten-Analyse des U-Strab-Baus in Hannover werden angegeben. Einige ausgewahlte Probleme der Nutzenermittlung, der Nutzenbewertung und der Interpretation des Resultates werden diskutiert. Die Probleme der Ermittlung der Baukosten und der laufenden Kosten der U-Strab. Es wird beschrieben, wie es gelang, die Substitution des privaten durch den offentlichen Verkehr zu schatzen. Eine Technik, die eine Messung der Ertrage aus dem umgelenkten und dem neugeschaffenen Verkehr an der Zeitersparnis erlaubt. Ein Versuch wird unternommen, unter Zuhilfenahme von Durchschnittlohnsatzen die Bewertung der Zeitersparnis zu rechtfertigen. (Resume en francais, summary in English).
R 1425

338.92 DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND AREAS
See also: R 1370, R 1373, R 1383, R 1393, R 1394, R 1395, R 1419

338.92(5)
MODERNISATION: meeting the challenge (Asia); by H. Munthe-Kaas, J.R. Hung, J. Kambhu a.o. 16 p. A4 (Far Eastern economic review, Hongkong, no. 38, September 19, 1970, p. 27. Geïll.).

H. Munthe-Kaas. Modernization: speeding the march. The target set by the U.N. for the "development decade" of the 1960's (five percent average annual increase in gross national product) was just about achieved for Asia as a whole. J.R. Hung. Management's vital task. Modern management methods. View from the capitals: Bangkok, Colombo, Djakarta, Hongkong, Islamabad, Kuala Lumpur, Manila, New Delhi, Seoul, Singapore, Taipei and Tokyo. R 1426

338.92(676.1)
FISCHER, W.E. Die Entwicklungsbedingungen Ugandas; ein Beispiel fur die Probleme afrikanischer Binnenstaaten; hrsg. vom I.F.O.-Institut fur Wirtschaftsforschung; Afrika-Studienstelle. Munchen, Weltforum, 1969. 274 p. A5. Bibliogr. Grafn. Krtn. Tabn.

Am Beispiel Ugandas stellt der Verfasser die rechtlichen, politischen und insbesondere die wirtschaftlichen Probleme afrikanischer Binnenstaaten dar. Es wird analysiert, in welcher Weise die Wirtschaft Ugandas durch die Meerferne beeinflusst wurde und vor welche unbewaltigten Aufgaben sich das Land nach Erlangung der Unabhangigkeit gestellt sah. Die Auswirkungen der binnenlandischen Lage Ugandas auf die Entwicklung des Landes bis zur Einfuhrung moderner Verkehrsmittel. Ziele, Mittel und Motive der britischen Kolonialpolitik in Uganda. Die gegenwartige wirtschaftliche Situation Ugandas. R 1427

338.92 : 331.012 : 331.6(6)
BERRY, S.S. Economic development with surplus labour; further complications suggested by contemporary African experience. 13 p. A5 (Oxford economic papers, Oxford, no. 2, July, 1970, p. 275. Tab.).

In this note A. tries to suggest to what extent the labour-surplus models help to elucidate contemporary problems of un- and under-employment in African economies, especially in urban areas,

and which of their assumptions are inappropriate to this case. In particular, the assumptions that: (1) all wages are consumed, all profits saved; (2) factor markets function competitively; and (3) government policy is an exogenous factor in the functioning and development of the economy; do not seem to apply to the current situation in some African economies. As a result the structure of incentives and the accompanying distribution of income in these economies tend to encourage a pattern of public and private investment which has not absorbed the growing pool of urban surplus labour. The African experience suggests, in turn, the importance of re-examining these assumptions in any effort to develop more realistic models for explaining development in labour-surplus economics. R 1428

338.92 : 332.453.2 : 338.5 : 339.233
HARRIS, D. Income, prices, and the balance of payments in underdeveloped economics; a short-run model. 17 p. A5 (Oxford economic papers, Oxford, no. 2, July, 1970, p. 156. Grafn.).

Structural features incorporated in this model relate to inelasticity of agricultural output, dependence of industrial output on domestic and imported intermediate goods, and limitations on the capacity to import. The model is disaggregated in order to allow consideration of the sectoral composition of final output, the flow of intermediate goods, and the pattern of prices. An attempt is made to clarify the relationship between real and monetary factors in the functioning of the system and, in this light, to consider the relevance of Keynesian and Quantity Theory approaches to the analysis. The policy instruments by which the equilibrium values of strategic variables may be controlled are also identified. R 1429

338.924 INDUSTRIALIZATION
See also: R 1369, R 1405, R 1419, R 1477

338.924(529.1)
TCHIN-CHING LIU. The process of industrialization in Taiwan. 19 p. A5 (The Developing economies, Tokyo, no. 1, March, 1969, p. 63. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

The industrialization of Taiwan has recently been in the limelight as an example of success rare among those underdeveloped countries which have received U.S. aid. This does not mean, however, that the achievement of industrialization in

Taiwan has necessarily been due to U.S. aid. Clearly, a more basic factor supporting the progress of industrialization has been the high level of accumulation in the agricultural sector. The function of such accumulation has been to sustain the rapidly expanding surplus population to provide an abundant labor force. The bold introduction of foreign capital and technology has provided the opportunity for industrial development. Stages and economic structure of industrialization. R 1430

338.924 : 33 : 9 : 330.14(430.1)
WINKEL, H. Kapitalquellen und Kapitalverwendung am Vorabend des industriellen Aufschwungs in Deutschland. 27 p. A5 (Schmollers Jahrbuch fur Gesetzgebung, Verwaltung und Volkswirtschaft, Berlin, no. 3, 1970, p. 275. Lit. opg.).

Die Auswirkungen einer mehr oder minder umfangreichen Kapitalausstattung einer Volkswirtschaft am Grad des jeweils erreichten technisch-industriellen Fortschritts werden gemessen, um auf diese Weise die Ursachen fur das Zuruckbleiben einzelner Lander hinter der Entwicklung ihrer Nachbarn zu erforschen. Das Sparkapital. Die Banken als Kapitalsammelbecken und Kreditanbieter. Das Handelskapital. Die Selbstfinanzierung. Die Kapitalbereitstellung durch den Staat. Das Kapitalien der Grundherren. Das Auslandskapital. (Summary in English). R 1431

338.924 : 330.115 : 382.6
ELKAN, P.G. A model of industrialization and trade with internal and external scale effects. 26 p. A5 (Oxford economic papers, Oxford, no. 2, July, 1970, p. 194. Grafn. Tab.).

The aim of this paper is to build a consistent model based on Carre's discovery that modern output is an increasing function not only of the labour force employed in the modern sector but also of industrial (modern) imports, (P. Carre, sur une correlation possible entre production, importations et emploi dans les pays industriels in "Econometrica", January, 1958, p. 146) in order to elucidate its implications for the measurement of the economic effects of trade policies, for the elaboration of long-term plans, and perhaps also for the study of such regional arrangements as common markets or free trade areas. Assumptions and logical structure of the model. Mathematics of the model. Findings with the use of the initial set of parameters. Experiments with the model. A few conclusions drawn from the general character of the model. The pervasiveness of externalities in the model. The model appears to shed some light on the "late-

comer controversy", that is, on the question whether a late start makes the process of economic development easier or more difficult. R 1432

338.924 : 35.078.5 : 711.2(45)
MARCA, N. LA. Evolution of the policy for the industrialization of Southern Italy from 1958 up to 1964. 18 p. A5 (Banca di Roma. Review of the economic conditions in Italy, Roma, no. 2/3, March/May, 1970, p. 145).

In the period 1958-64, as the need for a brisker process of industrialization was more and more generally felt, laws were passed containing provisions for the establishment of industrial areas and centres and the progressive and more extensive application of the incentives encouraging the establishment of industrial enterprises in Southern Italy. A progressive and increasingly intensive application of direct incentives for industrial enterprises in Southern Italy. R 1433

338.94 CAPITAL-OUTPUT RATIOS

338.94 : 338 : 63
TRACY, M. Capital-output ratios in agriculture and problems in their use. 12 p. A5 (Zeitschrift fur Nationalokonomie, Wien, no. 1/2, 1970, p. 197. Lit. opg. Tab.).

This investigation is essentially a by-product of a wider study being carried out by the O.E.C.D. Secretariat into the problems of "Capital and finance and agriculture". An attempt is made to work out capital-output ratios. Possible uses in relation to capital in agriculture. The A.C.O.R. (capital stock/output) and the I.C.O.R. (Capital increase/output increase) method. The O.E.C.D. Secretariat calculations for a number of countries of A.C.O.R.'s or I.C.O.R.'s. The question to how far the I.C.O.R. concept can be used to illustrate developments over time within the farm sector. R 1434

338.97 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
See also: R 1412

338.97(584)
ZYBENKO, R. L'économie des territoires soviétiques réclamés par la Chine. 13 p. A5 (Problemes sovietiques, Munich, no. 19,

1970, p. 10. Lit. opg.).

Les régions soviétiques qui longent al frontière chinoise, montrent un niveau varie de developpement economique et un degre variable de l'intensite d'echanges avec le reste de l'Union Sovietique. La vallee de Fergana appartient aux regions plus echanges tres intensifs avec les autres regions. Par contre, la region du Pamir est une region vierge, peu accessible et qui participe peu a la vie economique de l'Union. Le probleme du developpement de tous les territoires sovietiques d'Asie c'est le probleme des capitaux et de la main-d'oeuvre qualifiee.
R 1435

338.97 : 31 FORECASTING. FORECASTS
See also: R 1451

338.97 : 31 : 380.113(4-11)
KUBE, W., and V. Liers. Zur Bearbeitung langfristiger Bedarfsprognosen. 6 p. A4 (Sozialistische Aussenwirtschaft, Berlin, no. 5, 1970, p. 27. Grafn. Tabn.).

Die sozialistische Wissenschaftsorganisation setzt vor allem für prognostische Arbeiten, neue Massstabe, die es erforderlich machen, zahlreiche Probleme und gegebene Losungen neu zu durchdenken. Neue Anforderungen an die Prognosearbeit. Die drei wesentlichen Etappen des Ablaufes der bedarfsprognose fur ein industrielles System; Bedurfnisprognose, Gebrauchswertprognose und Marktprognose. Ausgangsbasis fur die langfristige Bedarfsprognose. Bestimmung des Grenzwertes. Berechnung und Darstellung des wahrscheinlichen Trends. Prognose der Bedarfsentwicklung. Weitere Auswertung der langfristigen Bedarfsprognose.
R 1436

338.972 ECONOMIC GROWTH
See also: R 1404

338.972(689)
PEJOVICH, S. Some important factors in the economic growth of Rhodesia. 13 p. A5 (The South African journal of economics, Johannesburg, no. 2, July, 1970, p. 139. Graf. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

Rhodesia is one of a very few developing countries which has shown strong adherence to the principle of free enterprise by refusing to adopt even the so-called indicative planning. The development planning and the relevant questions are: who contributed what to the historical record of Rhodesian economic growth, and what is the outlook for the rate of growth in the early 1970's. The rate of real growth in Rhodesia from 1954 to 1968. A static price level. The rate of net investment and the growth rate in the labour force. The share of labour. The share of capital. Savings and changes in stocks.
R 1437

338.972 : 330.115
BRITSCH, K., H. Reichhardt und B. Schips. Zur Optimalität der Uzawa-Pfade. 18 p. A5 (Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv, Kiel, no. 2, 1970, Band 104, p. 257. Lit. opg.).

Nach einer kurzen Darstellung der Fragestellung der klassischen Variationsrechnung und ihres Losungsansatzes wird als Beispiel fur solche Modelle ein Modell von Uzawa betrachtet. Die Zusammenhang Optimierungsmodelle mit der Fragestellung der klassischen Variationsrechnung. Das reduzierte System eines Optimierungsmodells. Uneigentliche Integrate als zu maximierende Funktionale. Zum Optimalitatscharakter von Variationslosungen. Die Eigenschaften der Variationslosung des Modells von Uzawa. Das Modell von Uzawa bei endlichem Zeithorizont und bei unendlichem Zeithorizont. Ein Modell von Konig. (Summary in English, resume en francais, resumen en espanol, riassunto italiano).
R 1438

338.972 : 330.115 : 60 : 333
McCAIN, R.A. Land in Fellner's model of economic growth: comment. 7 p. A5 (The American economic review, Evanston, no. 3, June, 1970, p. 495. Grafn. Lit. opg.).

In a recent article W. Fellner explored the implications of the neo-classical theory of economic growth for the (W. Fellner: "Measures of technological progress in the light of recent growth theories" in "The American economic review", no. 5, December, 1967, p. 1073; See: P 178). The author tries to demonstrate that when land is introduced explicitly as a factor of production in a model with factor-augmenting technological change, it can be dealt with in a way that validates Fellner's model as regards the capital and labor interactions. W. Fellner. Land in Fellner's model of economic growth: reply and further obeservations. The author merely adds a reminder of a modification which the two-factor results require if they are to be carried over into a three-factor system.
R 1439

338.972 : 330.123.4
SCHEPER, W., und W. Henrichsmeyer. Ein neoklassisches Wachstumsmodell mit mehreren Konsumgutern. 35 p. A5 (Zeitschrift fur die gesamte Staatswissenschaften, Tubingen, no. 3, 1970, Band 126, p. 433. Lit. opg.).

Es wird ein gesamtwirtschaftliches Mehrsektoren-Modell beschrieben, bei dem das Engelsche Gesetz in den Vordergrund geruckt ist und das gesamtwirtschaftliche Wachstum durch die gemeinsamen Einwirkungen der Produktions- und Nachfragestruktur bestimmt wird. (E. Engel: "Die Lebenskosten belgischer Arbeiter fruher und jetzt", Dresden, 1895). Faktoreinsatz, Produktion, Preisrelation, Einkommensverteilung. Gleichgewichtswachstum und Wachstumsraten. Maximaler realer Konsum und die goldene Regel. Definition des realen Konsums. Die Gultigkeit der goldenen Regel. Niveau und Wachstum der verschiedenen Grossen. (Summary in English). R 1440

338.972 : 332.402.2
ABELE, H. Ueber geldwirtschaftliche Wachstumsmodelle. 34 p. A5 (Zeitschrift fur Nationalokonomie, Wien, no. 1/2, 1970, p. 125. Grafn. Lit. opg.).

Die Entwicklungen der Integration von Geld- und Wachstumstheorie. Neoklassische monetare Wachstumsmodelle. Neutralitat des Geldes in einem monetaren Wachstumsmodell. Das "opportunity-cost"-Prinzip. Das Studium der Rolle eines entwickelten finanziellen Sektors in einer wachsenden Wirtschaft. Monetare Wachstumsmodelle von Keynes-Wicksell-Typ. Die Stabilitat eines Systems in einer Umgebung des Gleichgewichtspfads. Eine ausfuhrliche Berucksichtigung des Finanzemarktes. R 1441

338.972.014 MULTIPLIER EFFECT
See also: R 1387

338.972.014 : 336.215 : 336.22
GORTZ, E. The multiplier-effect of income and consumption taxes. 28 p. A5 (Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv, Kiel, no. 2, 1970, Band 104, p. 211. Lit. opg. Grafn.).

Summary of earlier discussion on public budget multipliers. Discussion of the effects of changes in rates, rather than revenue. Introduction of a pay-as-you-earn income tax system. The quasi-multipliers, showing the effects of changes in the amount of income and consumptions taxes as well as the multiplier-effect

of the balanced budget. The price and wage formation. The effect of the assumption that all consumption taxes are not passed on to the consumers. A treatment of the effects of changes in fiscal policy within the frameworks of a comprehensive econometric model. (Deutsche Zusammenfassung, resume en francais, resumen en espanol, riassunto italiano). R 1442

338.98 PLANNING, NATIONAL ECONOMIC PLANS

338.98 : 658.155(439)
CSIKOS-NAGY, B. Die Vervollkommnung des ungarischen Wirtschaftsmechanismus. 15 p. A5 (Oesterreichische Ostheftc, Wien, no. 4, Juli, 1970, p. 209).

Auf Grund der ungarischen Wirtschaftsreform 1968 gehen in der ungarischen Volkswirtschaft positive Aenderungen vor. Das Gleichgewicht der ungarischen Wirtschaft hat durch die Strukturwendung der Produktion Vorteile genossen. Die Stabilitat der ungarischen Wahrung. Verminderung der in dem Mechanismus eingebauten "Bremsen". Neuartige Probleme des materiellen Anreizes. Die Entwicklung des monetaren Systems der Volkswirtschaft. Mangeln des ungarischen Preissystems. R 1443

338.982.4 NATIONALIZATION

338.982.4
PRYOR, F.L. The extent and pattern of public ownership in developed economies. 30 p. A5 (Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv, Kiel, no. 2, 1970, Band 104, p. 159. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

Examination of the relative degree of public ownership of the means of production between nations and of the extent of such public ownership in various sectors and branches of the national economy. The author tries to provide a number of hypotheses about the extent and pattern of public ownership. Presentation of comparable data on such nationalization for a number of developed economies - both "capitalist" and "socialist" - which can give some insight into the relative merits of the various hypothesis. (Deutsche Zusammenfassung, resume en francais, riassunto italiano, resumen en espagnol). R 1444

338.984 PRODUCTION PLANNING
See also: R 1420

338.984 : 330.115(620)
HUSSEIN, M.A.-F. Le rôle des techniques quantitatives dans l'élaboration des plans de developpement economique en R.A.U. 27 p. A5 (Revue Tiers-Monde, Paris, no. 38, avril/juin, 1969, p. 273. Bibliogr. Grafn. Tabn.).

On met en relief le rôle des techniques quantitatives dans l'élaboration des plans quinquennaux de developpement economique en R.A.U. a partier de 1960. La methodologie generale de la planification. La phase exploratoire et l'analyse de la structure. La phase macro-economique et determination du niveau de croissance du revenu national. La phase sectorielle: la repartition optimale des investissements, la planification de flux reels (projection en prix constants). La programmation en valeur. Les lacunes methodlogiques et les lecons de l'experience de planification en R.A.U. R 1445

339 DISTRIBUTION AND CONSUMPTION OF WEALTH

339.233 INCOME. PRIVATE CAPITAL
See also: R 1387, R 1429

339.233
BREIT, W., and W.P. Culbertson. Distribution equality and aggregate utility: comment. 9 p. A5 (The American economic review, Evanston, no. 3, June, 1970, p. 435. Bibliogr. Grafn.).

The authors summarize Lerner's statement of his theorem on income distribution under conditions of diminishing marginal utility of income and extend the model to accommodate the possibility of increasing marginal utility as well. (A.P. Lerner: "The economic of control; principles of welfare economics. New York, 1944). The authors review a recent revision of the theorem in terms of a voting model and suggest how the unanimity conclusion of this model can be preserved even with the existence of risk takers. Indication of the difficulties encountered when it is realized that Lerner's proof applies only to a mild version of his theorem and not to his bolder conclusion that allegedly follows form his argument. Reply by A.P. Lerner. R 1446

339.3 NATIONAL WEALTH. NATIONAL INCOME

339.3 : 311.21 : 338.01
STAEGLIN, R. Estimating input-output matrix with incomplete information. 9 p. A5 (Konjunkturpolitik, Berlin, no. 2/3, 1970, p. 145).

One of the most difficult problems in estimating an input-output matrix is the collection of statistical data. A model using the computer technique. Models available. The R.A.S.-Method. The linear programming method. The statistical correction method. The P.E.S.-Method. Examination of the M.O.D.O.P.-model (Model of Double Proportionality). Utilization of M.O.D.O.P. Some results of sensitivity tests. (Deutsche Zusammenfassung). R 1447

339.3 : 338.01(540) 339.32(540)
RAMANA, D.V. National accounts and input-output accounts of India. London, Asia publ. house, 1969. 100 p. A4. Tabn. (Asia monographs, no. 10).

The book chiefly constructs the price and quality indices of the sector outputs and interpolates the input-output accounts of the Indian economy from 1948-49 through 1958-59. It also gives a concise estimate of the national account of India from 1950-51 through 1957-58 and projects the values of certain items of these accounts for comparison with their observed values. The opening chapter explains the theoretical basis of the book. The succeeding chapters deal with the actual estimates of the national accounts of India, the national account model of India, the input-output accounts as prepared by the Indian Statistical Institute and the uses of input-output accounts in quantitative economics. The concluding chapter interpolates the input-output accounts of India. R 1448

347 PRIVATE LAW. CIVIL LAW

347.77 INTERNATIONAL PATENTS

347.77 : 341.24
WOODWARD, W.R. International patents: the road to uniformity. 8 p. A4 (Columbia journal of world business, New York, no. 3, May/June, 1970, p. 75).

Private business is discovering the need for wider patent pro-

tection in its penetration to more markets of the world. A new treaty for greater cooperation among countries in dealing with patent applications. The conditions and procedures of the new proposal. A "Searching Authority" and an "International Bureau". Publication of the international application. International preliminary examination. Amending claims. Filing data problems and disposition. R 1449

351 GOVERNMENT LEGISLATION. PUBLIC SERVICES. REGULATIONS

351.713 FISCAL LAW
See also: R 1470

351.713(493) 336.2(493)
SIBILLE, P. Elements of Belgian fiscal law. 6 p. A5 (Bulletin for international fiscal documentation, Amsterdam, no. 7/8/9, July/Augsut/September, 1970, p. 286).

Examination of a few special aspects of the Belgian tax system. Highlights include coverage of the Tax on value added which will become effective in Belgium on the 1st of January 1971, tax aspects of international parent-subsidiary relationships and unilateral measures against double taxation. Personal income tax. Company tax. Tax on corporate persons. Tax on non-residents. Taxes similar to income tax. Registration, mortgage, court registration and death duties. Taxes of stamp duty type. Duties charged by the customs and excise department. (Auch deutscher Text, egalement texte francais). R 1450

351.82 ECONOMIC POLICY
See also: R 1367, R 1466

351.82 : 338.97 : 31(430.1)
MARX, D. Zahlendemagogie oder Wirtschaftspolitik nach Mass; zur quantitativen Wirtschaftspolitik in der B.R.D. seit 1966. 18 p. A5 (Schmollers Jahrbuch fur Gesetzgebung, Verwaltung und Volkwirtschaft, Berlin, no. 3, 1970, p. 257. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

Die quantitative Effizienz der Wirtschaftspolitik in der B.R.D. seit 1966. Realisierung der Zielprojektion. Der Beitrag der Theorie der quantitativen Wirtschaftspolitik zur Gestaltung der praktischen Wirtschaftspolitik. Formulierung und Quantifizierung wirtschaftspolitischer Ziele. Vergleich von jahrlichen Wahrscheinlichkeitsprognosen fur die B.R.D. und die Niederlande mit Hilfe des Theilschen Ungleichheitskoeffizienten. Probleme der Lagebestimmung. Massnahmenauswahl und Massnahmen dosierung. (Summary in English). R 1451

351.82 : 383/388 TRANSPORT POLICY

351.82 : 383/388 : 656.072 : 711.4
FREEMAN, R. Urban transport - a world wide problem. 15 p. A4 (Institute of transport journal, London, no. 11. July, 1970, p. 486. Krt. Tabn.).

The urban transport problem will never be eliminated. Whatever solutions are found to resolve the difficulties we are now facing in street congestion, they will have to be amended continuously in the course of time as demand patterns change - and change they will. Therefore, whatever solutions are devised, they should be flexible enough to allow them to be adapted continuously to changing social and economic patterns. The current situation in most cities. Research in hand and required. Vulnerability of communities. Choosing the mode. Railway mass transport systems. R 1452

351.824.11 PUBLIC UTILITIES

351.824.11 : 338.5
TURVEY, R. Public utility pricing and output under risk: comment. 6 p. A5 (The American economic review, Evanston, no. 3, June, 1970, p. 485. Bibliogr. Graf.).

In a recent article G. Brown and M.B. Johnson argued that "the optimal price will always be lower and, with linear demand, the optimal output will generally be higher than their counterparts in the riskless model of traditional theory". (G. Brown and M.B. Johnson: "Public utility pricing and output under risk" in "The American economic review", Evanston, no. 1, March, 1969, p. 119; See: Q 1445). D.S. Salkever. Public utility pricing and output under risk: comment. G. Brown and M.B. Johnson failerd to point out that peak-load pricing is inefficient under uncertainty. G. Brown and M.B. Johnson. Public utility pricing and output under risk: reply. R 1453

362 SOCIAL WELFARE ESTABLISHMENTS

362.11 HOSPITALS

362.11 : 338.58
LAVE, J.R., and L.B. Lave. Hospital cost functions. 17 p. A5 (The American economic review, Evanston, no. 3, June, 1970, p. 379. Bibliogr. Tabn.).

Development of a method for estimating the hospital cost function which attempts to deal with the problems stemming from the multi-product nature of output. With data consisting of time-series on many firms, the multi-product nature of each firm can be accounted for in either of two procedures; both of them are based on the assumption that, while the output mix differs among hospitals, it is constant within a hospital. The first proceduce involves two stages of analysis and allows the cost function to differ among hospitals. The second procedure is based on the more limited assumption that all hospitals have the same cost function. R 1454

38 TRADE. COMMERCE. COMMUNICATIONS

380.1 THEORY OF TRADE

380.1 : 382 332.453.4
CONNOLLY, M., and S. Ross. A Fisherian approach to trade, capital movements, and tariffs. 7 p. A5 (The American economic review, Evanston, no. 3, June, 1970, p. 478. Bibliogr.).

The author introduces the element of time into the analysis of optinal taxation of international capital movements. The analysis stresses the formal identity between capital theory, involving exchange over time, and trade theory, involving exchange at the same point of time and argues that, as a consequence, the theory of the optimum tax on capital movements may be regarded as a branch of optimal tariff theory. Optimal taxes on exchange. Examination of the relationship that domestic interest rates bear; first, to foreign interest rates, and second, to one another. The Kemp-Jones approach. R 1455

380.113 SUPPLY AND DEMAND
See also: R 1436, R 1463

380.113 : 311.218
ZINN, K.G. Die Einschränkung von Indifferenzbereichen durch

soziale Substitutionsgrenzen. 24 p. A5 (Schmollers Jahrbuch fur Gesetzgebung, Verwaltung und Volkswirtschaft, Berlin, no. 3, 1970, p. 303. Grafn. Lit. opg.).

Die Ueberprüfung der Prämissen der Indifferenzkurvenanalyse unter dem Aspekt ihrer Realitatsrelevanz offenbart, dass der deskriptive und erklarende Wert jenes Instrumentes uberschatzt wird und wegen der haufig einseitgen und kritiklosen Verwendung reale Probleme verschleiert werden. Das Indifferenzproblem und seine soziale Ursache. Zur Einkommen-Freizeit-Kombination und ihrer sozialen Determination. Zur Ableitung von Arbeitsangebotkurven aus Indifferenzlinien. (Summary in English). R 1456

382 FOREIGN TRADE. INTERNATIONAL TRADE
See also: R 1455

382(4-11) 382(430.1) 382(430.2)
LEVI, M., et W. Schutze. Les relations économiques de la République Federale avec les pays de l'Est. 32 p. A5 (Politique etrangere, Paris, no. 4, 1970, p. 439. Tabn.).

Malgré l'importance très restreinte de ses relations diplomatiques avec les pays de l'Est, la Republique Federale represente parmi les pays occidentaux, le principal partenaire commercial de ces pays. Sur un plan plus general, les relations economiques entre la R.F.A. et les pays de l'Est pourraient connaitre un deyeloppement notable. Relations et accords commerciaux. Les echanges commerciaux. Les relations avec la R.D.A. Vers un depassement des relations commerciales. R 1457

382 : 311.21(910) 382.829.3(910)
WHITE, L. Indonesia's unrecorded trade; a comment. 8 p. A5 (Bulletin of Indonesian economic studies, Canberra, no. 2, July, 1970, p. 98. Tab.).

C.G.F. Simkin presented estimates of the levels of Indonesia's unrecorded trade during the late 1950's and the early 1960's. (C.G.F. Simkin: "Indonesia's unrecorded trade," Bulletin of Indonesian economic studies, no. 1, March, 1970, p. 17; See: R 983). Some qualifications to his statement that the incentives for extra-legal trade flows did not diminish appreciably after 1966. Some comment on the welfare implications of these flows which Simkin did not discuss. The author argues that, even if

one accepts Simkin's estimates of the size of these flows, the welfare losses due to them were considerably smaller than the flows themselves. R 1458

382(52) 382(52 : 73) 337.3(52)
KOTO, R. Japan in the world economy: the view from Tokyo. 7 p. A4 (Columbia journal of world business, New York, no. 2, March/April, 1970, p. 35. Tabn.).

The emergence of Japan as a world economic power has required numerous adjustments, particularly in trading relations with the U.S.; more are to come. It is highly important that the U.S. as the first economic power and Japan as the second-ranking conomic power continue to cooperate as forward-looking partners in the further development of the world economy. However, there are important problems facing the two nations. The current U.S. trade deficit with Japan. Patterns of trade and payments with the world as a whole. Japanese import and export restrictions. Foreign investment in Japan. Japanese economic aid. R 1459

387 SEA TRANSPORT. SHIPPING

387.1 PORTS

387.1 : 338 : 62(44)
FIGGE, K. Die industriewirtschaftliche Gestalt der französischen Atlantikhafen an Seine, Loire und Gironde. Wiesbaden, Steiner, 1970. 240 p. A5. Bibliogr. Grafn. Krtn. Tabn. (Kolner Forschungen zur Wirtschafts- und Sozialgeographie, Bd. 9).

Die Lage, Gestalt und historische Entwicklung der Wirtschaftsraume an den Unterlaufen der Seine, Loire und Garone. Entwicklung, Stand und Wandel der Industrie. Die seehafengebundenen Industrien. Die seehafenorientierten Importindustrien. Die Eisenhuttenwerke am Hafenstandort. Die metallverarbeitende Industrie. Die Aufbereitungs- und Verarbeitungsindustrien des agrarischen Hinterlandes. Versorgungsindustrien uberregionaler Bedeutung. Die Veranderungen der Struktur und Raumorientierung in der Industrie der drei Wirtschaftsraume. (Bibliographie - 21 S. - von Aufsatzen, Buchern und Schriften offentlicher Stellen und der Wirtschaftsverbande). R 1460

6 APPLIED SCIENCES. MEDICINE. TECHNOLOGY

60 TECHNOLOGY. TECHNICAL PROGRESS
See also: R 1364, R 1439

60(4) 60(73)
NAU, H.R. Die politische Bedeutung der Diskussion über die technologische Lucke. 11 p. A5 (Europa-Archiv, Bonn, no. 17, September 10, 1970, p. 654. Lit. opg.).

In vielen Studien über die technologische Lücke wurde versäumt diese Lucke in ihrem grosseren politischen Rahmen zu bewerten. Die Europaer benutzten eine Diktion, die sich auf Technologie-, Forschungs- und Entwicklungsausgaben, Grosse von amerikanischen Firmen in Europa usw. bezog, um ihre Besorgnis uber die im Kern eher politische Streitfrage der ubertriebenen amerikanischen Kontrolle von lebenswichtigen Ressourcen in der europaischen Industrie zum Ausdruck zu bringen. Forschungs- und Entwicklungslucke und europaische Interessen. Management, Marktlucken und amerikanische Interessen. Die Lucke und die Zukunft der industriellen Beziehungen in der Atlantischen Gemeinschaft. R 1461

60 : 330.115
HEERTJE, A. Zur Klassifikation des technischen Fortschritts. 7 p. A5 (Zeitschrift fur Nationalokonomie, Wien, no. 1/2, 1970, p. 227. Graf. Lit. opg.).

Der Autor versucht die Klassifikation von Ott theoretisch zu begrunden und ihre Anspruche zu rechtfertigen. Nach dem Autor hat Ott in seiner Untersuchung vergessen zu erwahnen, dass er ursprunglich beabsichtigte, eine Trennung des technischen Fortschritts von Substitutionsvorgangen vorzunehmen. Eine Antwort an A. Heertje von A.E. Ott. Technischer Fortschritt bedeutet stets den Uebergang zu ergiebigeren. Produktionsverfahren. Mit den gleichen Kosten lasst sich demnach eine grossere Produktionsmenge herstellen, bzw. dieselbe Produktionsmenge kann mit niedrigen Kosten erzeugt werden. R 1462

629.1 TRANSPORT. AUTOMOBILES. VESSELS

629.123 WORLD TRADE FLEET

629.123 : 380.11
HEECKT, H. Der Wandel von Nachfrage und Angebot auf dem

Weltschiffbaumarkt. Tübingen, Mohr, 1970. 126 p. A5. Bibliogr. Tabn. (Kieler Studien, no. 112).

Die neueren Wandlungen der wichtigsten Determinanten für die Tonnagenachfrage im Weltseeverkehr. Die Entwicklung der Welthandelsflotte und die Deckung des jeweiligen Tonnagebedarfs. Das Angebot auf dem Weltschiffbaumarkt und die technischen Aspekte der Neubauleistungen der Werften. Die Stellung der einzelnen Anbietergruppen in ökonomischer Sicht. Voraussetzungen für die künftige Nachfrage nach Tonnage. Die Projektionen des künftigen Gütersverkehrs über See. Die Perspektiven des künftigen Bedarfs an Frachtschiffen. Nachfrage und Angebot in mittel- und langfristiger Sicht. (Bibliographie - 7 S. - von Büchern und Aufsätzen). R 1463

633 CROPS. PLANTATION

633.91 RUBBER CULTIVATION

633.91(597)
FABRE, R. Les plantations de caoutchouc du Vietnam. 33 p. A5 (Politique etrangere, Paris, no. 4, 1970, p. 371. Grafn.).

Apercu historique de ces plantations, que l'on voudrait pouvoir compter encore aujourd'hui parmi l'une des principales richesses du pays. L'essor 1900 a 1939. Les epreuves 1940-1969. Productions comparees des plantations du Vietnam et du Cambodge. Caracteristiques generales. L'avance sur le plan technique. La main-d'oeuvre et les relations sociales. L'insuffisance des extensions et replantations. Possibilites et perspectives du marche international. Les possibilites de l'heveaculture au Vietnam. R 1464

65 BUSINESS ECONOMICS. ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

65.012.1 RESEARCH

65.012.1 : 62.001.5 65.012.1 : 65.012.2
BROCKHOFF, K. Forschungsplanung im Unternehmen. Wiesbaden, Gabler, 1969. 449 p. A5. Bibliogr. Tabn.

Der Verfasser entwickelt bekannte Konzepte der Forschungsplanung, zeigt ihre Zusammenhänge zu verwandten Ansätzen auf und erweitert viele der diskutierten Verfahrensweisen. Ausgewählte Arten der Forschung. Die Bewertung eines einzelnen Forschungsprojekts. Verfahren des Planungsvollzugs in der unternehmerischen Praxis. Rangordnungsziffern auf der Basis der Investitionsrendite. Ueber Rangziffern im Falle nicht direkt messbarer Zahlungen. Die Planung eines Forschungsprogramms. Strategien zur Bestimmung der gesamten Forschungsaufwendungen in einer Periode. Optimierungsmodelle zur Planung von Forschungsprogrammen bei direkt messbaren Zahlungsströmen. Präferenzordnungen von Projekten mit nicht direkt messbaren Zahlungsströmen. (Bibliographie - 21 S. - von Büchern und Aufsätzen). R 1465

65.012.122 OPERATIONS RESEARCH. LINEAR PROGRAMMING, a.o.
See also: R 1471

65.012.122 : 351.82
SIEBERT, H. Simulation als Informationsinstrument der Wirtschaftspolitik. 18 p. A5 (Zeitschrift fur die gesamte Staatswissenschaften, Tubingen, no. 3, 1970, Band 126, p. 409. Afb. Grafn. Lit. opg.).

Das Simulationsmodell in der Wirtschaftspolitik. Nach der Aufstellung der Teilmodelle und des Gesamtmodells, die in der Regel mit einer empirischen Auffüllung und einem Test der Teilmodelle verbunden ist, wird das Gesamtmodell auf seine Aussagefähigkeit untersucht. Das getestete Simulationsmodell wird fur die Sensivitätsanalyse eingesetzt. Die wirtschaftspolitische Relevanz der Sensivitätsanalysen. Der Autor geht von der üblichen klassifizierung eines wirtschaftspolitischen Entscheidungsproblems in Situationsanalyse, Massnahmenauswahl und Diskussion des Zielsystem aus. (Summary in English). R 1466

65.012.122 : 651.011.56 330.115
MEISSNER, W. Zur Methodologie der Simulation. 13 p. A5 (Zeitschrift fur die gesamte Staatswissenschaften, Tubingen, no. 3, 1970, Band 126, p. 385. Lit. opg.).

Die Anwendung der Simulationverfahren in der Oekonomie. Die Simulation kann mathematische Modelle handhaben, die besser gegen den Vorwurf des Modellplatonismus ausgerüstet sind. "Experimental design". Die Anlage der Simulation. Die Probleme bei der Auslegung der Simulationsexperimente. Der Zusammenhang zwischen den Faktorvariationen und den Resultaten des Simulationsexperiments. Computer. Deduktion statt

mathematischer Deduktion. Die Aehnlichkeitsthese für Erklärung und Prognose. Die Einwände gegen die Aehnlichkeitsthese. (Summary in English). R 1467

65.012.4 MANAGEMENT OR DIRECTORATE. AUTHORITY. EXECUTIVES

65.012.4 : 304
LINDSAY, F.A. Management and the total environment. 7 p. A4 (Columbia journal of world business, New York, no. 1, January/February, 1970, p. 19).

Examination of a radical reorientation of management thinking in which the total environment will become its primary interest and responsibility. Development of new economics institutions combining business and government to rebuild the cities, modernize transportation and clean up pollution. The author calls upon business schools and the professional diciplines to educate more broadly gauged, systems-oriented managers and direct them toward the " economic management" of the total environment in which men live and work. R 1468

656 TRANSPORT ORGANIZATION

656.2 RAILWAYS. RAILWAY TRANSPORT

656.2 : 656.072 : 656.03
BISSING, W.M. Die Theorien über die Eisenbahnpersonentarife und ihre Ausstrahlungen auf den öffentlichen Personennahverkehr. 14 p. A5 (Zeitschrift für Verkehrswissenschaft, Dusseldorf, no. 2, 1970, p. 79).

Die historische Preisentwicklung der Eisenbahnbenutzung. Man griff zurück aud die Preise, welche die Reisenden bei Benutzung der Post zu entrichten hatten. Sax hatten die Grundlagen für die wissenschaftliche Diskussion von Tariffragen gelegt. Seine Nachfolger bauten das Gedankengebaude weiter aus. Die privatwirtschaftliche und die gemeinwirtschaftliche Tarifgestaltung. Die Theorie der Tarifbildung der Eisenbahnen von Launhardt. Eine Theorie der Personenfahrpreise von Engländer. Bei allen Theorien war das Kostenproblem unbefriedigend behandelt. Eine Wende auf diesem Gebiet durch neue Untersuchungen. Der öffentliche Personennahverkehr. Die Benutzung der öffentlichen Verkehrsmittel ist durch die Preisgestaltung der Tarife nur in geringen Umfang beeinflussbar. R 1469

658 BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT

658.155.2 PROFIT TAXES

658.155.2 : 351.713 : 658.112.3(493)
CLAEYS BOUUAERT, L. Parent companies and subsidiaries under Belgian tax law. 8 p. A5 (Bulletin for international fiscal documentation, Amsterdam, no. 7/8/9, July/August/September, 1970, p. 357).

The double taxation resulting from the transfer of profits by a company to another company, in the form of dividends, is the subject of an "income from income" deduction. General theory of "income finally taxed". Limit of the amount deductible. Charging of the deduction. Procedure for application: dividends and liquidation sources of Belgian companies received by another Belgian company; dividends and surpluses derived from a foreign company; the dividend is received by a foreign company which has a stable establishment in Belgium; the final beneficiary (a natural person) is not resident in Belgium. (Auch deutscher Text, egalement texte francais). R 1470

658.513 SCHEDULING

658.513 : 65.012.122
SKULL, A. The process control/operational research interface. 16 p. A5 (Operational research quarterly, London, special issue, June, 1970, p. 21. Afbn. Graf.).

The paper discusses the sharp boundary which appears to limit the penetration of process technology into operational research projects. Operational research models in the inventory and production field in a manufacturing industry require input data generated at the process level. An interesting dialogue is possible between the process engineer and the operational research practitioner. The skills required in the process engineering team often overlap those of the operational research team in their interdisciplinary nature. In addition, many of the techniques used are common to both teams. Because of these overlaps the process engineer is able more easily to appreciate the methodology of operational research and vice versa. The theme is illustrated by a combined operational research process engineering study undertaken in a continuous processing industry (cement manufacture). R 1471

659.1 ADVERTISING

659.113.2 MARKET RESEARCH FOR ADVERTISING

659.113.2 : 311.17
GREEN, P.A., and F.J. Carmone. Marketing research applications of non-metric scaling methods. 24 p. A5 (Operational research quarterly, London, special issue, June, 1970, p. 73. Afbn. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

The article discusses the experiences gained in conducting a variety of pilot-level applications of multi-dimensional scaling studies in buyer perceptions and evaluations of products and services. One study, dealing with expert versus non-expert judgements of print advertissements, is examined in some detail as an illustration of the methodology. The paper concludes with a discussion of the major problems - computational, substantive and philosophical - which remain for further research and future developments likely to occur in application of the methodology. R 1472

659.113.252 CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR

659.113.252 : 658.562 : 658.8.03 339.4 : 658.562 : 658.8.03
CORREA, H. Sources of economic growth in Latin America. 15 p. A5 (Southern economic journal, Chapel Hill, no. 1, July, 1970, p. 17. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

The author quantifies - as far as available data permit - the sources of economic growth in Latin American countries between 1950 and 1962. The contribution of capital to economic development. The contribution of labor to development. The influence of nutrition on working capacity. Health and nutrition as sources of economic growth. Indices of income by level of education. The estimated contribution of labor to the economic growth. Output per unit of input, realocation of resources and residual as sources of economic growth 1950-1962. Social investment in dwellings. R 1473

659.113.7 ADVERTISING RESULTS

659.113.7
SCHNOETZINGER, P. Ueber den Werbeerfolg; seine Abhängigkeit vom Werbeziel und die Problematik seiner Ermittlung. Berlin, Duncker und Humblot, 1970. 128 p. A5. Bibliogr. (Betriebswirtschaftliche Schriften, Heft 35).

Zusammenfassend lautet die Problemstellung: Wie hängen Werbeziel und Werbeerfolg zusammen, was ist demnach das Wesen des Werbefolges, und welche Moglichkeiten bestehen zu seiner Ermittlung. Begriff und Wesen des Werbeziels. Abhangigkeit des Werbeziels von Unternehmens- und Absatzziel. Festlegung der Werbeziele. Der Begriff Werbeerfolg in der Literatur. Der Werbeerfolg unter dem Aspekt langfristiger Werbewirkung. Die Problematik der Kriterien-Kombinationen des Werbererfolges. Grundsatzliches zu den Methoden der Werbererfolgs-Ermittlung. Werbeerfolgs-Ermittlung und Werberevision. (Bibliographie - 10 S. - von Buchern und Aufsatzen). R 1474

663 BEVERAGES

663.93 COFFEE

663.93 : 336.223.; 339.4(430.1)
LEHBERT, B. Mogliche Auswirkungen von Senkungen der Kaffeesteuer auf den Kaffeeverbrauch in der B.R.D. 27 p. A5 (Weltwirtschaftlichen Archiv, Kiel, no. 2, 1970, Band 104, p. 275. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

Die Untersuchung stellt eine Aktualisierung des 1963 erstellten Gutachtens uber "die Wirkungen der Kaffeesteuer auf den Kaffeeverbrauch in B.R.D." dar. Ein Erklarungsmodell fur die Kaffeenachfrage in der B.R.D. Der Kaffeeverbrauch. Der Kaffeepreis. Das Einkommen. Alternative Regressionsanalysen der Nachfrage nach Kaffee in der B.R.D. Die moglichen Auswirkungen von Kaffeesteuersenkungen auf Kaffeeverbrauch in der B.R.D. 1968. (Summary in English, resume en francais, resumen en espanol, riassunto italiano). R 1475

669 METALLURGY. METALS

669.1 IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

669.1(540) 622.341.1(540)
STANG, F. Die indischen Stahlwerke und ihre Städte; eine wirtschafts- und siedlungsgeographische Untersuchung zur Industrialisierung und Verstädterung eines Entwicklungslandes. Wiesbaden, Steiner, 1970. 170 p. A5. Bibliogr. Krtn. Tabn. (Kolner Forschungen zur Wirtschafts- und Sozialgeographie, Bd. 8).

Der erste Teil der Arbeit befasst sich nach einer Orientierung

über die bisherige Industrialisierung in Indien mit den Vorkommen von Rohstoffen als einer Grundlage der eisen- und stahlerzeugenden Industrie. Eisenerz. Stahlveredler und Zuschlage. Kohle. Die Entwicklung und die Standorte der indischen Eisen- und Stahlindustrie. Die Entstehung von Anschlussindustrie bei den Stahlwerken. Der zweite Teil untersucht die Stahlstadte. Die grosste der alteren Stahlstadte wird eingehend behandelt. Gemeinsame Grundzuge und Probleme der Stahlstadte. (Bibliographie - 7 S. - Aufsatzen und Buchern). R 1476

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711 REGIONAL PLANNING

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Ungleichgewichte der Industrieverteilung auf den britischen Inseln. Die wirtschaftsraumliche Betrachtungsweise in der britischen Geographie. Moderne Auffassungen zur Theorie von den Regionen. City-Regionen und Conurbationen. Die Behandlung des "Regional Problem" von Seiten des Staates: seine wachsende Einflussnahme auf die regionale Wirtschaftsentwicklung in Grossbritannien. Die Industrieverteilungspolitik. Die Grund probleme der Wirtschaftsforderung in den Problemgebieten. Die Forderung der Industrieansiedlung in der Republik Irland. Beispiel eines geplanten Industriestandortes: der Shannon free airport industrial estate. Der Beginn der regionalen Wirtschaftsplanung in Irland. Konzentration oder Streuung der Entwicklungsprojekte. (Bibliographie - 19 S. - von Aufsatzen, Buchern, Rapporten und Berichten). R 1477

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